

## THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Single copies, 5 cents; 3 for 15 cents; 12 for \$1.00; 24 for \$2.00. The WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1 per annum. The SUNDAY DISPATCH at \$1.50 per annum, or 75 cents for six months.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for. Send post-office money order, check, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing their post-office changed must give their old as well as their new post-office. Sample copies free.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

HALF INCH OR LESS.

1 time ..... 10  
2 times ..... 15  
3 times ..... 20  
4 times ..... 25  
5 times ..... 30  
1 month ..... 1.00  
3 months ..... 2.50  
6 months ..... 4.50  
1 year ..... 8.00

Business notices in reading-matter type, five lines or less, \$1; in newspaper, leaded, five lines or less, 75 cents.

Card of rates for more space furnished on application.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

\* All letters recommending candidates for office must be paid for to insure their publication. This is a long standing rule of ours.

Resolutions of respect to deceased members passed by societies, corporations, associations, or other organizations will be charged for as advertising matter.

UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, 619 EAST BROAD STREET.

WEST-END OFFICE, PARK-PLACE PHARMACY, BELVIDERE AND MAIN STREETS.

MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL STREET.

FRIDAY.....APRIL 2, 1897.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COMBINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE UNITED PRESS, THE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

## THE STATES AND TRUSTS.

The New York Journal of Commerce is of opinion that one of the results of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case will be the affirmation of the Texas anti-trust law. This law was held to be unconstitutional by Judge Swayne, of the United States District Court, on the ground that it did not discriminate between combinations that were injurious and those that were innocent and useful.

In the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case Justice Peckham held that the validity of the national anti-trust act was not affected by its inclusion of combinations that were not oppressive or extortionate. The inference is that should the Texas act be affirmed, the doors would be opened for the States to "act effectively" in the matter of trusts, as suggested in Mr. Cleveland's last annual message to Congress. It will be remembered that Mr. Cleveland questioned whether the evils of trusts and monopolies could "be adequately treated through Federal action unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between States or between the United States and foreign countries," but, he added, even though it might be found that Federal authority was not broad enough to fully reach the case, there could be no doubt of the power of the several States to apply the remedy.

On the other hand, there were many who doubted the power of the States to "act effectively" in the premises. They agreed with Mr. Cleveland that the complex character of our government, or rather that the Constitution, "while making Federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds." But they could not agree with him in the further statement that those metes and bounds could not be transferred, for the simple reason that as a practical fact, they have been frequently transferred through "government by injunction." However, the application of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Freight Association case to the Texas act would seem to sustain the gist of Mr. Cleveland's contention. At the least, it appears to be a point gained for the several States in the direction of encouraging needed State legislation in this matter. This we say without essaying to pass upon the merits of the Texas law, which, if it shall be affirmed and proves onerous, unjust, and oppressive, will, in default of relief being afforded in the State courts, probably, like most other bad laws, repeal itself. But even should the Texas act not be affirmed—even should Judge Swayne's objections be sustained—Justice Peckham has, we take it, laid down general broad grounds that should encourage the States to test their powers to legislate intelligently and fairly touching trusts, monopolies, and combinations.

## "THE REBELS ARE TO MARCH."

We quote the following from the editorial column of the Norfolk Virginian.

In referring to the great parade to take place shortly at the dedication of General Grant's tomb, the Brooklyn Eagle is entirely in favor of the Gray and the Blue marching together, and has the following to say on the subject:

"The issues that the war decided are dead, and both at the North and South the one flag is the Stars and Stripes. Were Grant alive at this day no man than he would view this friendly expedition of his former foes with greater pleasure. Even the objectors will concede this. Blue and Gray together! It will be the sign of a reunited nation. They will lay their wreaths on the sarcophagus of one who, dauntless though he was in battle and invincible in his cause, had throughout his career the constant hope of peace. The cheers that will greet these grizzled fighters from the South will not be for enemies, but for old friends restored to us."

This is correct, but could not the Eagle have found another caption for its article other than the above?

The point that the Virginian makes is well taken, but we are glad to say that very few northern papers nowadays refer to us as "rebels" or "ex-rebels."

On the part of a great many liberal-

minded people in the North there seems to be a sincere wish that ex-Confederates and sons of ex-Confederates should take part in the ceremonies connected with the dedication of General Grant's tomb. We see no objection to this, provided that such arrangements are made as will assure us that we are welcome.

The New York Committee of Arrangements would do well to communicate with General John B. Gordon, commander of the United Confederate Veterans, and have such an understanding with him would justify him in issuing an order setting forth that ex-Confederates and sons of ex-Confederates are invited to participate in the ceremonies, and that they will occupy this, that, or the other position in the line, &c., &c.

Without such an order or suggestion from General Gordon we doubt if our people will be largely represented in the parade in question. Nor, indeed, do we think that it would be for the best interests of the South or North either for our veterans to appear unless the position that they are to occupy be defined in advance.

We are not now referring to the carrying of our battle-flags. That question is already settled. No flags but State flags and the Stars and Stripes are to be allowed in line. Furthermore, it is settled policy that the members of the Grand Army of the Republic will not march in processions where "rebel" flags are displayed. But there may be other matters concerning which Confederate veterans may wish to be consulted, and we know of no person better qualified to represent them than General Gordon, whose official position as the commander of the United Confederate Veterans entitles him to speak with some authority for about a thousand camps.

If General Gordon would undertake to organize and command the Confederates for the occasion, we doubt not that the attendance would be good, but otherwise many of our veterans and sons of veterans will hesitate about taking part.

The 12-inch type of gun of the class of heavy seacoast cannon, manufactured at Watervliet Arsenal, on the Hudson river, weighs 15,300 pounds, and is capable of hurling 1,200 pounds of steel ten miles.

At a range of two miles, this mass of metal may be made to penetrate twenty-five inches of solid steel, and it is claimed that, at a range of from five to six miles, the gun is capable of demolishing any protected battleship afloat. The charge of the gun is 450 pounds of brown prismatic powder, which forces the projectile with a muzzle energy of 35,000 foot tons and a velocity of 2,000 feet per second. The breach of the weapon has to withstand a pressure of 2-1/2-3/4, 500,000 pounds. In the matter of accuracy, these guns are also very satisfactory.

An account of a test of one of them at Sandy Hook proving-ground says that at a range of two miles, the position of the gun being changed after each round and the gun reaimed, the projectile passed directly through the same hole in the target for three consecutive shots.

"The protection of honest men against thieves" is, the New York Herald declares, the purpose of the bill (Porker pooling bill) permitting railways to co-operate under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. That is putting it pretty strong, but the Herald, in support of its contention, makes the following explanatory statement:

"The honest shipper—whether merchant, manufacturer, or farmer—desires undiscriminating and stable rates; so does the honest shipper, seeking unfair advantage, and to compel the railroads to see to it that they do not discriminate in rates; so does the dishonest railway manager. This bill, if it becomes a law, will operate to make the tricky shipper pay just as much as his honorable competitor, and to compel the rascally railroader to keep faith with his associates and the public."

If the passage of the bill will accomplish what the Herald claims it will, certainly it would seem that it ought to pass.

The foreign steamship lines are making a great "flick" against the rentals charged them by New York for piers in that city. Several of the lines threaten to leave New York unless prices be reduced.

New York is already so greatly alarmed at the loss of her grain trade that we think it probable that the threats to which we have referred will bring her to terms, but if they do not, then we would suggest to the steamship companies that they would do well to consider the eligibility for their business of the Virginia ports. Either Newport News or Norfolk would be very glad to accommodate them upon reasonable terms, and both have very considerable advantages to offer in competition even with the great port of New York.

Recently it was announced that the Junius Daniel camp of Confederate Veterans at Raleigh, N. C., had changed its name to "L. O. B. Branch Camp." Doubtless some other readers of the announcement than ourselves wondered, as we did, why the change was made. The Raleigh News and Observer explains that there have for a long time been two Junius Daniel camps in North Carolina—one in Halifax county and the one at Raleigh. The Halifax camp is the older one, and hence the more entitled to the name. Besides, Junius Daniel was from Wake county, the county in which Raleigh is situated. It was for these reasons that the change was made.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph says that a quarter of a century hence the manufacturing supremacy of New England will doubtless be transferred to the Southern States, so far as cotton products, at least, are concerned. From the uneasiness regarding this matter being manifested in New England, it appears that that section looks for the transfer within a much shorter time than twenty-five years.

The announcement that ice-cream is a cure for hiccoughs comes just in time for the summer girl now next ensuing, but we would warn the interesting personage referred to that it will be dangerous to make too great use of the suggested expedient, since hiccoughs are sometimes fatal, and the cure now for the first time being exploited may not always be within reach.

The Dingley tariff bill is already in effect, though it has not yet become a law! Fit abnormality regarding the most pronounced April-fool of the people yet known!

There is a young American officer who is distinguishing himself on the insurgent side in Cuba, and he is supposed to be Stuart Janney, of Baltimore.

And now we have "reform" by retro-

## THE OYSTER—A DREAM.

"The oyster industry of the State could be, we believe, so managed as to raise the bulk of the revenue necessary to run the State Government."—The Salem Sentinel.

Don't let us indulge in any such dream as this. It can only do harm. The gross value per annum of all the oysters sold from the oyster-beds of Virginia does not exceed \$2,500,000.

But suppose we could raise \$10,000 per annum from our oyster-beds, that sum would only pay the pensions we give disabled veterans and needy widows of veterans.

Or suppose the still more extraordinary thing that we could raise from this source \$12,000,000, that would only pay for the care of the lunatics of this State.

No; there is no use indulging in such a dream as the Sentinel's. It is impossible of fulfillment; certainly during this generation of men. Neither a Legislature nor a constitutional convention would be able to bring about such a result, and the idea that it could would better be dismissed at once.

While there would be objection to taxing all the criminal expenses upon the several counties and cities of the State, we see no reason why each county and city should not be required to pay for the maintenance of its lunatics in the hospitals that Virginia has built. That could not possibly bankrupt any county, however small, and it would be defensible upon the ground that it would in some measure lessen the complaint that many counties cost the State Treasury more than they pay into it.

But to return to the oyster question: For forty years it has been contended by many that the oyster-beds of Virginia are capable, almost, of sustaining the State Government. This idea has been prolific of bickerings and misunderstandings, but of nothing more. It should be dropped now. But we may say that, under the system of leases lately inaugurated, there is prospect of the State receiving much more revenue from oysters than heretofore, and so we would better let the system alone—or, at least, do nothing to it except to amend it so as to bring it as near perfection as possible.

## A THICK.

We think that the Norfolk Landmark is perfectly correct in what it says in the following paragraph:

"It strikes the average man who is not versed in legal hodgepodge that it is somewhat strange for a law to go into operation three weeks or a month before it is passed. Of course, if there be tenable ground for this sort of law-making, very well; but, whether it be or not, it is so in spirit. We are coming to a fine condition of affairs when it is possible to have a tariff which goes into operation before it receives the indorsement of Congress or the signature of the President."

We rely upon the Senate to strike out the amendment to the tariff bill to which the Landmark refers. It is unconstitutional, un-American, and absurd. How can the government trace the goods that come through the custom-houses tomorrow, and pass rapidly from the hands of the importers into the hands of the consumers? And if the goods could be traced, hasn't the duty been paid upon them? Hasn't the importer the receipt in full of the custom-house officer who collected the tax? Can the government repudiate its own receipts?

The amendment by the House was adopted to intimidate importers. It will never become a law. We feel sure that the Senate will strike it out and stamp it under foot as a trick too contemptible for a great government like ours to indulge in.

All the same, we doubt not that the amendment will put something of a check upon importations.

## What the News Editor Wrote.

The Albany Journal tells a story of two green reporters—Bellevue—who were sent by the city editor of a certain newspaper to a suburban town to write up the burning of an orphan asylum. Late that night, when the news-editor was wondering why no "copy" about the fire was coming by wire, a telegraph messenger rushed in and handed him a dispatch. He opened it and read:

"Dear Sir,—We are here. What shall we do?"

It was signed with the names of the two men sent to "write up" the fire.

The news editor made a few remarks, which, while they were appropriate to the occasion, would not look well in print; then he wrote on a telegraph blank this brief message:

"Find out where the fire is hottest and jump in."

(Augusta Hancock, in the Lady.)

I listened in the morning

For the sound of the little feet

That patter'd along in the sunshine

Over the quiet street.

For the tones of the sweet voice singing

Some quaint love's strain of old.

As I saw her hand full of flowers

And the sunny head crowned with gold.

I watch'd when the noon was over

And the clock in the tower struck four.

As the hours came slowly toward me

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices,

## CONFIRMATION STOCKS ARE READY.

Happy will be the lad who is confirmed in a handsome suit from THE GLOBE. Here—at the headquarters for Easter attire—you may inspect at your leisure.

All-Wool Black Thibet Confirmation Suits, with short pants, \$2; with long pants, \$4.50.

All-Wool Clay Diagonal Confirmation Suits, with short pants \$3; with long pants, \$6.50. Three-Piece Short Pants Suits, \$6.

All-Wool Imported Diagonal Confirmation Suits, with short pants, \$5; with long pants, \$10.

All-Wool Finest Diagonal Confirmation Suits—Long Pants Suits, extreme high grade, \$12.

You'll find all the above Suits in Black, and most of them in Blue also. These Suits will be worn with joy and pride long after Confirmation-Day is past.

## Surprise Special Sale No. 27,

BOYS' SHIRT-WAISTS at 10c., ENDS TO-MORROW NIGHT.

SEND US YOUR MAIL ORDERS.

## THE GLOBE

BROAD AND SEVENTH STS.,

...SITE OF THE OLD RICHMOND THEATRE...

## THE FEDERAL DEBT.

Next.

(Answers.)

A small company of fishermen were seated in a Cardiff hostelry. They were telling fish stories.

"The most exciting day's sport I ever had," said one of the company, an American, "was when I was off Labrador. I was with two others; each had two rods, and we were simply pulling out fish as fast as ever we could put in our line. I forgot," he added, in a thoughtful tone, "what those fish were."

"Whales!" suggested an Englishman, with an attempt to be sarcastic.

"Whales!" said the Yankee, with a deprecatory wave of his hand; "why, man, we were battling with whales!"

Go Up Head.

(Chicago Post.)

"What most impresses you in regard to George Washington?" asked the teacher.

The boy debated with himself for several minutes before answering. Then he said:

"The easy time he had when he went to school."

"What do you mean by that?" demanded the teacher.

"Well, he didn't have any long list of Presidents to learn in their regular order."

## MEXICAN CABLE REPAIRED.

News of Prize-Fight Read from Wires at Sea.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The British steamer Ocus, which arrived this morning from Galveston, has been engaged in the work of repairing the Mexican cable between Galveston and Tampico for the past five weeks. The shore end of the cable at Tampico was picked up March 17th, and the entire crew were enabled to learn the progress of the work.

The cable, which was picked up, was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found to be in good condition, and the work was completed in a few days.

The cable was found